

Codebook of variables

Citizenship and education trajectories among children of immigrants: A transition-oriented sequence analysis

Marie Labussiere, Mark Levels and Maarten Vink

Contents

Identifiers	1
Naturalisation variables.....	1
Educational variables.....	2
Parental country of origin and migration variables	3
Sociodemographic variables.....	4

Identifiers

rinpersoon	CBS Respondent’s anonymous identifier	9 digit
-------------------	---------------------------------------	---------

Naturalisation variables

sum_nat_t5	Naturalisation or change from unknown to Dutch nationality is observed during the observation period	Time-constant dummy .a – atypical pattern .b – Dutch from birth
date_nat_t5	Date of naturalisation (based on <i>sum_nat_t5</i>). <i>Note: atypical naturalisation patterns (“a”) represent 22 respondents (0.02% of the sample). See document “Data_construction.pdf” for more information.</i>	Time-constant variable 4-digit .a – atypical pattern .b – Dutch from birth .c – Does not naturalise over the observation period
citizenship	Citizenship status, measured in the first year the respondent was enrolled in secondary education. This variable is based on <i>date_nat_t5</i> : - For those with atypical naturalisation patterns (previously “a”), the last change in nationality is taken into account - For the Dutch from birth (previously “b”), the citizenship status is set to 1 - For those who do not naturalise over the observation period (previously “c”), citizenship status is set to 3.	Time-constant variable 1 – Dutch from birth 2 – Naturalised 3 – Non-naturalised

Educational variables

q5_cito_score	<p>Quintile of respondent’s Cito test score. Based on CBS variable <i>Citostandaardscor</i>.</p> <p><i>See detailed note about respondents’ Cito test score on p.10 in the Supplementary Materials.</i></p>	<p>Time-constant variable</p> <p>1 – First quintile 2 – Second quintile 3 – Third quintile 4 – Fourth quintile 5 – Fifth quintile 6 – Missing score</p>
start_group	<p>School track in which the respondent is registered the year after taking the Cito test. Based on CBS variable <i>hoofdinschr</i>.</p>	<p>Time-constant variable</p> <p>1 – Bridge 2 – VMBO (vocational) 3 – HAVO/VWO (general/academic)</p>
track_14_2	<p>Track in which the respondent is enrolled in a given year. Based on CBS variables <i>hoofdinschr</i>, <i>onderwijssoortvo</i>, <i>soortmbo</i>, <i>soortbo</i>, <i>start_kwalificatie</i>, <i>gbadatummigratie</i> and <i>gbadatumeindemigratie</i>.</p>	<p>Time-varying variable</p> <p>1 – Start 2 – VMBO(-gt)/HAVO/VWO 3 – VMBO basis/kaderberoeps/gemengd 4 – VMBO-gemengd/theoretisch 5 – HAVO 6 – VWO 7 – Assistant /Basisberoeps/Vakopleiding 8 – Middenkaderopleiding 9 – HBO 10 – WO 11 – Temporary deregistration 12 – Outward 13 – Dropout without starting qualification 14 – Out of school with starting qualification</p>

Parental country of origin and migration variables

gbaherkomstgroepering_ma	Mother’s country of origin (non-clustered), original CBS variable.	Time-constant variable 4-digit code (see SSB Catalogue)
gbaherkomstgroepering_pa	Father’s country of origin (non-clustered), original CBS variable.	Time-constant variable 4-digit code (see SSB Catalogue)
country_of_birth_ma_agg	Mother’s country of birth at the year of birth, grouped into 9 categories. It is based on CBS variable <i>gbaherkomstgroepering</i> , which gives the country of birth for first-generation respondents. <i>Note: If the mother’s country of birth is not filled in the year of birth (e.g. if the mother’s identifier is missing), it is replaced by later values.</i> We use a time-constant variable because a small share of respondents (<1%) change category due to EU enlargement.	Time-constant variable 1 – Afghanistan 2 – China 3 – Irak 4 – Iran 5 – Morocco 6 – Other EU countries 7 – Other non-EU countries 8 – Turkey 9 – Yugoslavia
country_of_birth_pa_agg	Father’s country of birth at the year of birth, grouped into 9 categories. It is based on CBS variable <i>gbaherkomstgroepering</i> , which gives the country of birth for first-generation respondents. <i>Note: If the father’s country of birth is not filled in the year of birth (e.g. if the father’s identifier is missing), it is replaced by later values.</i> We use a time-constant variable because a small share of respondents (<1%) change category due to EU enlargement.	Time-constant variable 1 – Afghanistan 2 – China 3 – Irak 4 – Iran 5 – Morocco 6 – Other EU countries 7 – Other non-EU countries 8 – Turkey 9 – Yugoslavia
EU_nonEU	At least one parent is from a EU country over the observation period Based on <i>country_of_birth_ma_agg</i> and <i>country_of_birth_pa_agg</i> .	Time-constant dummy
YSM_ma_cat3	Mother’s number of years since migration to Netherlands <i>See detailed note about the measurement of immigrants’ date of arrival in the Netherlands on p.10 in the Supplementary Materials.</i>	Time-constant 1 – 15 years or less 2 – 16-25 3 – More than 25 years
YSM_pa_cat3	Father’s number of years since migration to Netherlands <i>See detailed note about the measurement of immigrants’ date of arrival in the Netherlands on p.10 in the Supplementary Materials.</i>	Time-constant 1 – 15 years or less 2 – 16-25 3 – More than 25 years

Sociodemographic variables

gender	Gender Original CBS variable <i>gbageslacht</i> .	Time-constant variable 1 – Male 2 – Female
first_born	Birth order of the respondent, calculated on the full population registers.	Time-constant variable 1 – first-born 2 – non first-born
secm_pa/ma_agg2	Socioeconomic status of the respondent’s father (<i>pa</i>) or mother (<i>ma</i>), measured in the first year the respondent was enrolled in secondary education. Based on CBS variable <i>secm</i> .	Time-constant variable 1 – Employee or self-employed 2 – Reception of benefits 3 – No declared income 4 – Missing SECM
q3_st_disp_income1	Terciles of standardised disposable household income, measured in the first year the respondent was enrolled in secondary education. Based on CBS variables <i>bvrgestinkb</i> .	Time-constant variable 1 – First tercile of income 2 – Second tercile of income 3 – Third tertile of income
homeowner_alo1	At least one parent was registered as a homeowner in the first year the respondent was enrolled in secondary education. Based on CBS variables <i>bvrehalg</i> .	Time-constant dummy
parent_ed_level_miss	Highest educational degree among parents <i>See detailed note about the measurement of immigrants’ level of education on p.10 in the Supplementary Materials.</i>	Time-constant variable 1 – Low education (primary education) 2 – Middle education (completed some secondary education) 3 – High education (bachelor or higher) 4 – Missing education
single_parent_VO1	Type of household in which the respondent lived in the first year the respondent was enrolled in secondary education. Based on CBS variable <i>typhb</i> .	Time-constant variable 1 – Two-parent household 2 – Single-parent household
nbr_children_VO1	Number of minor children registered in the household the first year the respondent was enrolled in secondary education. Based on CBS variable <i>aantalkindbb</i> .	Time-constant variable 1 – One 2 – Two 3 – Three 4 – Four 5 – Five or more
dutch_home	Language spoken at home, measured in the last year of primary education. Based on CBS variable <i>CitoThuistaal</i> .	1 – (Including) Dutch 2 – Other than Dutch 3 – Unknown